

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, BANGALORE.

Notification No. 340, dated 11th December 1925.

Under Rule 49 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following Report of the Select Committee on the Mysore District Boards Bill is published for general information with the portions of the Bill as amended by them.

By Order,
R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER
THE MYSORE DISTRICT BOARDS BILL.

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the District Boards Bill, met and considered the Bill at six sittings. The clauses in the Bill which in our opinion require changes, the amendments proposed by us and the reasons therefor are noted below. We recommend that the Bill as amended by us may be passed by the Council.

(SD.) B. NAGAPPA.
„ M. ZAHIRUDDIN MECCI.
„ B. ABDUR RAHMON.
„ H. VENKATRAMIA.*
„ SYLVESTER PAIS.
„ G. PARAMASIVIAH.
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*(Signed subject to a note of dissent).

District Boards Bill.

Clauses which require amendment	Clauses as amended by the Select Committee	Reasons for the change
<i>Preamble.</i>—Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to District Boards and District Funds, it is hereby enacted as follows :— <i>Clause 1.—Proviso.</i>—Provided that it shall be lawful, at any time after the passing of this Regulation, to hold an election in any district in the manner prescribed in this Regulation or the rules framed thereunder, but such election shall not take effect till the commencement of this Regulation in that district. <i>Clause 2.—Proviso.</i>—Provided that—(a) * (b) any appointment, notification, notice, order, scheme, license, permission, rule, bye-law, form, tax, fee, cess or rate made, issued or imposed, contracts entered into and suits and other proceedings instituted under the aforesaid Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918, or under any enactments or rules thereby repealed, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been made, issued, given, imposed, and instituted under this Regulation ; (c) the assets and liabilities of the aforesaid District and Taluk Boards in such district shall, subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be imposed by the Government, devolve on the District Board constituted under this Regulation. 3. In this Regulation— (1) "District" means any local area, which for the purposes of collection of land revenue shall have been placed, for the time being, under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner of a District or which for the purposes of this Regulation, the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, from time to time, declare to be a district or to be attached to and to form part of a District.	<i>Preamble.</i>—Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Local Boards and Village Panchayets (Regulation No. VI of 1918), so far as it pertains to District Boards, it is hereby enacted as follows :— <i>Clause 1.—Proviso.</i>—Provided that it shall be lawful, at any time after the passing of this Regulation, to hold elections in any district as prescribed in this Regulation or the rules framed thereunder, but such elections shall not take effect till the commencement of this Regulation in that district. <i>Clause 2.—Proviso.</i>—Provided that—(a) * (b) any appointment, notification, notice, order, scheme, license, permission, rule, bye-law, form, tax, fee, cess or rate, made, issued, given or imposed, contracts entered into and suits and other proceedings instituted under the aforesaid Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918, or under any enactments or rules thereby repealed, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been made, issued, given, imposed, entered into and instituted under this Regulation ; (c) the assets and liabilities of the aforesaid District and Taluk Boards in such district shall, subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Government, devolve on the District Board constituted under this Regulation; provided that any funds set apart for a specific purpose by the aforesaid Boards, shall not be diverted for any other purpose, without the consent of the District Board thus constituted. 3. In this Regulation— (1) "District" means any local area which, for the purposes of the collection of land revenue, shall have been placed for the time being, under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner of a District or which for the purposes of this Regulation, the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, from time to time, declare to be a District.	The law that is proposed to be amended is contained in the Local Boards and Village Panchayet Regulation, No. VI of 1918. The preamble is recast to show that it is this Regulation that is replaced, so far as it relates to District Boards. This is to avoid an interregum when the Regulation is introduced into any district. Elections may take place before hand, and as soon as the Regulation is introduced in a district, a District Board may be constituted at once. There is no suitable verb for the word "permission." Hence the change in two places. "Restrictions" is not a suitable word; the word "conditions" is comprehensive and includes restrictions also. The concluding clause will ensure that it is only when Government and the newly constituted Board both agree that funds set apart for one object could be diverted for a different object. The words struck out are unnecessary in view of the power given to Government to declare any area as a district for the purposes of this Regulation.

District Boards Bill—contd.

Clauses which require change	Clauses as amended by the Select Committee	Reasons for the change
(c) has been dismissed from Municipal, District Board or Government service, or * * * Provided that— the disqualifications in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) shall cease to operate after expiry of ten years from the date of such sentence, order, dismissal, withdrawal or removal or earlier by an order of Government. 11. Any person whose name is entered in the list prepared under Section 8 for a constituency and who is not a female, or a salaried officer or servant of the District Board or Government, and who has not directly or indirectly by himself or his partner any share or interest in any work done by order of a District Board or in any contract or employment with or under or on behalf of District Board, may be a candidate at any election in such constituency. Provided that— (i) no person shall be disqualified by reason only of such person (a) having a share in any joint stock company or a share or interest in any society registered or deemed to be registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1918, which shall contract with or be employed by or on behalf of the District Board; or	(c) has been dismissed from Municipal, District Board or Government service and debarred from being re-entertained in such service; or * * * Provided that— (i) the disqualification in clause (a) will cease to operate after expiry of three years from the expiry of the sentence or earlier by an order of Government and that in clause (b) after expiry of the period during which the person is ordered to furnish security; and (ii) the disqualifications in clauses (c), (d) and (e) will cease to operate after expiry of ten years from the date of such dismissal, withdrawal or removal, or earlier by an order of Government. 11. Any person whose name is entered in the list prepared under Section 8 for a constituency and who is not a female, a salaried officer or servant of the District Board or the Government, and any person who has not directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner any share or interest in any work done by order of the District Board or in any contract or employment with or under or by or on behalf of the District Board, may be a candidate at any election in such constituency: Provided that— (i) no person shall be disqualified by reason only of such person, (a) having a share in any joint stock company or a share or interest in any Literary Association registered under the Societies Registration Regulation, 1904, or in any society registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1918, which shall contract with or be employed by or on behalf of the District Board; or	Disqualification should be confined to cases where in addition to dismissal a person is debarred from being re-entered. The period during which disqualification under (a) will subsist, is reduced to three years and that in (b) to the period during which security is ordered to be furnished. As offences punishable with more than six months imprisonment include both heinous and minor offences the power of Government to remove the disqualification earlier than three years is retained. As regards (c), (d) and (e), the existing provision may remain, including power of Government to remove the disqualification. The third para relating to share an interest, governs all cases and hence the changes made, viz., omission of "or" in the first para, and addition of "any person" in the second para. Literary Associations are also included.

4. (1) As soon as may be, after the commencement of this Regulation, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja shall, with effect from such date as it may appoint, establish by notification in the Official Gazette, for each district, a District Board having authority over the entire district, provided that such portions of the district as are included in a Municipality or are under the authority of a Sanitary Board constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906, shall be excluded from the jurisdiction of the District Board.

7. The elected members of District Boards shall be elected by general and special constituencies and the number and extent of such constituencies and the members to be elected by each constituency shall be regulated by the rules or orders of the Government notified in this behalf.

8. (1) The Deputy Commissioner shall keep a list for each constituency of the District Board within his district of the persons qualified to vote in such constituency at elections of members of the District Board.

9. Every person who is not less than 21 years of age and who is not subject to any disqualification specified in Section 10 or any other provision of this Regulation or the rules thereunder shall be entitled to have his name entered in the list for a constituency prescribed under Section 7, qualifying him to vote at elections of members of District Boards in such constituency, if he,

* * *

10. No person may vote who—

(a) has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment or whipping for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed, or

(b) is a person against whom an order has been passed under Section 180 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, in proceedings instituted under Section 110 of that Code, such order not having been subsequently reversed or quashed, or

4. (i) As soon as may be, after the commencement of this Regulation, and with effect from such date as it may appoint, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja shall establish by notification in the Official Gazette, for each district, a District Board having authority over the entire district, provided that such portions of the district as are included in a Municipality or are under the authority of a Sanitary Board constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906, shall be excluded from the jurisdiction of the District Board.

7. The elected members of District Boards shall be elected by general and special constituencies and the description, number and extent of such constituencies and the members to be elected by each constituency shall be regulated by the rules or orders of the Government notified in this behalf.

8. (1) The Deputy Commissioner shall keep a list, for each constituency of the District Board within his district, of the persons qualified to vote in such constituency at elections of members to the District Board.

9. Every person who is not less than 21 years of age and who is not subject to any disqualification specified in Section 10 or any other provision of this Regulation or the rules thereunder shall be entitled to have his name entered in the list for a constituency prescribed under Section 8, qualifying him to vote at elections of members to District Boards in such constituency, if he,

* * *

10. No person may vote who—

(a) has been convicted by a Criminal Court of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or with transportation, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed; or

(b) is a person against whom an order has been passed under Section 113 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, in proceedings instituted under Section 110 of that Code, such order not having been subsequently reversed or quashed; or

Calls for no remark, as it is a mere transposition of a phrase, which had come in between the auxiliary and principal verb, to its proper place.

There was no indication as to what should constitute general and special constituencies. Description of these is also included in the scope of the rules.

Calls for no remarks.

Calls for no remarks.

The period of the punishment awardable for an offence should ordinarily decide disqualification and matters would be equalised in the case of less heinous offences by the proviso to the clause.

The figure 180 is incorrect. It should be 118.

12. (1) If any person is elected or appointed to a District Board and is subject to any of the disqualifications specified in this Regulation, his seat shall be deemed to be vacant and the vacancy shall be filled up, as soon as conveniently may be, by election or appointment, as the case may be, of a person who shall hold office so long only as the person in whose place he is elected or appointed would have held it if he had been eligible to be a member of the Board.

(3) A person who has already been elected or appointed a member of a District Board on one or more occasions shall, otherwise duly qualified, be, subject to the proviso to section 11, eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

13. (1) Subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this Regulation, every election requisite for the purposes of this Regulation shall be held on such dates as the Deputy Commissioner shall fix in this behalf.

(2) Where there is no duly qualified candidate, the Deputy Commissioner shall report the matter to Government proposals for nominating the required number of members and, where the number of duly qualified candidates is less than the number of members required to be elected, the Deputy Commissioner shall declare all such candidates to be elected and shall report the fact to the Government with proposals for nominating the remaining number of members.

(3) When the number of duly qualified candidates is equal to the number of members required to be elected, the Deputy Commissioner shall declare all such candidates to be elected.

(4) If at any election of a member of a District Board under this Regulation, there is an equal number of votes in favour of each of two or more persons who are willing to take office, and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the persons to be elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given, shall be made by the Deputy Commissioner or by an officer as he may empower in this behalf, by lot in such manner as he shall deem fit.

(5) If any person duly elected at any such election declines to take office, the person, if any, amongst the unsuccessful candidates in whose favour the highest number of votes has been recorded and who is willing to take office shall be deemed to be the member elected.

(6) In cases falling under sub-section (2) and when at any contested election no votes are recorded, or for any reason an election does not result in the return of the required number of qualified persons willing to take office, the Government shall appoint the required number of persons being persons who would have been qualified to be elected and persons so appointed shall be deemed to be members of the District

12. (1) If any person is elected or appointed to a District Board and is subject to any of the disqualifications specified in this Regulation, his seat shall be deemed to be vacant and the vacancy shall be filled up, as soon as conveniently may be, by election or appointment, as the case may be, of a person who shall hold office so long only as the person in whose place he is elected or appointed would have held it.

(3) A person who has already been elected or appointed a member of a District Board on one or more occasions shall, otherwise duly qualified and subject to the proviso to Section 11, be eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

13. (1) Subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this Regulation, every election requisite for the purposes of this Regulation shall be held on such dates as the Deputy Commissioner shall fix in this behalf.

(2) (a) Where the number of duly qualified candidates is not more than the number of members required to be elected, the Deputy Commissioner shall declare all such candidates to be elected.

(b) Where there is no duly qualified candidate or where the number declared under clause (a) above is less than the number required to be elected, the Deputy Commissioner shall report the fact to Government with proposals for nominating the required number of members.

(3) In cases falling under clause (b) of sub-section (2) and when at any contested election no votes are recorded, or for any reason an election does not result in the return of the required number of qualified persons willing to take office, the Government shall appoint the required number of persons, being persons who would have been qualified to be elected and persons so appointed shall be deemed to be members of the District

The word "section" should be replaced by "Regulation." The portion omitted is unnecessary.

Calls for no remarks.

Sub-clauses (2) and (3) are somewhat cumbersome and some portions are repeated. They are re-cast without in any way affecting the sense.

Consequential to above. The proper place for the sub-clause is just after sub-clause (2).

Clauſes which require amendment

Clauſes as amended by the Select Committee

Reasons for the change

(4) If at any election of a member of a District Board under this Regulation, there is an equal number of votes in favour of each of two or more persons who are willing to take office and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the persons to be elected, the determination of the person or persons to be elected shall be made forthwith by the Polling Officer by lot in such manner as may be prescribed by the Government.

(5) If any person duly elected at any such election declines to take office, the person if any, amongst the unsuccessful candidates in whose favour the highest number of votes has been recorded and who is willing to take office shall be deemed to be the member elected.

14. (1) At any time within fifteen days after the declaration of the result of an election or the date of the order or proceeding under Section 13, any candidate who stood for election or any ten persons qualified to vote at that election, may apply, enquiry by together with a deposit of fifty rupees as security for costs, to the District Judge of the District within which the election has been or should have been held, for the determination of the validity of the election or the legality of the order or proceeding in question.

14. (2) An enquiry shall thereupon be held by the District Judge who may, after such enquiry as he deems necessary, pass an order confirming or amending the declared result of the election or the order of the Deputy Commissioner or other officer empowered in this behalf under Section 13 or setting the election aside. For the purposes of the said enquiry, the said Judge may exercise any of the powers of a Civil Court. He may also award costs in such manner as he may deem fit and such costs shall be recoverable as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure and his decision shall be conclusive. If he sets aside an election, he shall forthwith communicate the fact to the Deputy Commissioner who shall take the necessary steps for holding a fresh election.

Clause 14, sub-clause (4).—Explanation.

Explanation.—The expression “a promise of individual profit,” includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself or any person in whom he is interested, but does not include a promise to vote for or against any particular measure which may come before the District Board for consideration.

4. (1) Any person qualified to vote at an election may, at any time within fifteen days after the date of the declaration of the result of an election or the date of an order or proceeding, apply to the District Judge of the District within which the election has been or should have been held, for the determination of the validity of the election or the legality of the order or proceeding in question.

(2) An enquiry shall thereupon be held by the District Judge, who may, after such enquiry as he deems necessary, pass an order confirming or amending the declared result of the election or the order of the Deputy Commissioner or other officer empowered in this behalf under Section 13 or setting the election aside. For the purposes of the said enquiry, the said Judge may exercise any of the powers of a Civil Court. He may also award costs in such manner as he may deem fit and such costs shall be recoverable as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure and his decision shall be conclusive. If he sets aside an election, he shall forthwith be fixed, and the necessary steps will be taken for holding a fresh one.

Clause 14, sub-clause (4).—Explanation.

Explanation.—The expression “a promise of individual profit,” includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself or any person in whom he is interested, but does not include a promise to vote for or against any particular measure which may come before the District Board for consideration.

Elections are ordinarily held at Taluk headquarters and may be held at more than one polling centre in one taluk. The Polling Officer has to count the votes and declare the results then and there. It is therefore desirable to authorize the Polling Officer to decide by lot in cases of equal votes, so as to avoid the delay of sending the papers to the Deputy Commissioner who cannot be on the spot.

It is desirable to restrict the right to question an election or an order under Section 13 to only a candidate or to 10 voters jointly, in order that only cases where a real grievance exists may be taken up to Court. In furtherance of the same object and to secure payment of the expenses of the opposite side, deposit of Rs. 50 as security for costs, is also provided for; other Regulations have a similar provision.

Provision is made for a communication of the decision of the District Judge to the Deputy Commissioner, in order to enable the latter to take immediate steps, if necessary, for a fresh election.

“a” is replaced by “the” to define the particular District Board in respect of which a corrupt practice is committed.

Clause 14—sub-clause (6).—Proviso.

Provided that such person may, by an order of the Government in that behalf, be at any time relieved from such disqualification.

15. Any person who has been disqualified from being a member under the last preceding section, shall, for the period in which the disqualification is to last, be disqualified from voting at any election to a District Board.

16. The names of all members finally elected to any District Board, as well as the names of the nominated members and the official designations of the *ex-officio* members, if any, appointed thereto shall be published as soon as conveniently may be, in the Official Gazette.

17. (2) When an office has been notified under clause (b) sub-section (1), the person from time to time executing the functions of that office shall be and shall continue to be President, unless and until such notification is altered or rescinded by the Government, or until his term as member expires.

17. (4) If and whenever the Government so directs, there shall be a Vice-President for a District Board elected by the members from among their own number.

18. (3) Every President other than an *ex-officio* President and every Vice-President of a District Board shall reside at the District headquarters of the District for which the Board has been established.

19. The President of a District Board shall.

Clause 14—sub-clause (6).—Proviso.

Provided that such person may at any time be relieved from such disqualification by an order of the Government in that behalf.

15. Any person who has been disqualified for any period from being a member under the last preceding section, shall also be disqualified from voting at any election to a District Board for the same period.

16. The names of all members finally elected to any District Board, as well as the names of the nominated members and the official designations of the *ex-officio* members, if any, appointed thereto, shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Omitted.

17. (3) There may be a Vice-President for a District Board elected by the members from among their own number, unless the Government otherwise directs.

Omitted.

19. The President of a District Board shall.

A mere transposition of some words. Calls for no remarks.

Slightly re-cast without affecting the sense. Calls for no remarks.

The words 'as conveniently as may be' are omitted as unnecessary.

This sub-clause is omitted, because the Vice-President, whenever there is one, is empowered under clauses 21 (a) and 29 (2) (e) to preside during the absence of the President, and where there is no Vice-President, a Chairman can be elected to preside under clause 29 (2) (e) and as the Government have decided in G. O. No. 11113-20—L. B. 4-19-98, dated the 6th April 1921 that when an officer is President by virtue of his office and another officer takes charge of the office during casual vacancies without a notification, the latter officer cannot preside. It is not desirable to curtail existing rights. Under the existing law, a District Board may have a Vice-President, unless the Government directs otherwise. This is retained, in place of the sub-clause in the bill which takes away the option from the District Boards.

It is necessary to remove this restriction as it will come in the way of the appointment or election of suitable and desirable candidates who live within easy distance of headquarters and can attend to the work and there is provision to remove a President, if he neglects his work.

Functions of Presidents.

District Boards Bill—contd.

Clauses which require amendment	Clauses as amended by the Select Committee	Reasons for the change
(d) furnish to the Deputy Commissioner a copy of every resolution passed at every meeting of the Board and any extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board or other document or thing which the Government or the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time call for under Sections 92 and 93.	(d) furnish to the Government through the Deputy Commissioner a copy of every resolution passed at every meeting of the Board and any extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board or other document or thing which the Government or the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time call for under Sections 92 and 93.	Re-cast so as to conform to the present practice.
20. The President of the District Board may in cases of emergency direct the execution.	20. (1) Any powers or duties or executive functions which may be exercised or performed by or on behalf of the District Board may be delegated in accordance with rules to be made by the Government in this behalf, to the President or to the Vice-President, or to the Chairman of the Standing, Economic, Public Health or other Committee or to one or more stipendiary or honorary officers, but without prejudice to any powers that may be exercised or may have been conferred on a Chief Officer under Section 87 or any committee by or under Sections 81, 92, 93 and 94 and each person, who exercises any power or performs any duty or function so delegated, may be paid all expenses necessarily incurred by him therein. (2). The President of the District Board may in cases of emergency direct the execution.	Provision is made for the delegation of the powers that may be exercised or the duties that may be performed by the District Board to the President or the Vice-President or other officer or officers and such officers have to be paid the expenses necessarily incurred by them.
26. (1) Any member of a District Board who, during the term for which he has been elected or appointed,	26. (1) Any member of a District Board who, during the term for which he has been elected or appointed,	This is the existing clause re-numbered as sub-clause (2).
(c) is absent for more than four consecutive months from the District for which the Board is established, unless he has been granted by the Board, or absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Board without the leave of the Board, shall cease to be a member and his office shall become vacant.	(c) is absent for more than four consecutive months from the District for which the Board is established, unless leave so to absent himself, which shall not exceed six months, has been granted by the Board, or absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Board without the leave of the Board, shall cease to be a member and his office shall become vacant.	The Board ordinarily meets once in three months. It is desirable to fix absence with reference to meetings held. Three meetings is the limit fixed in the Municipal Regulation and is adopted here also.
28. (2) In the event of a vacancy occurring on account of death, resignation, disqualification or removal of a member of the District Board previous to the expiry of his term of office, the vacancy shall be filled up, as soon as conveniently may be, by the election or appointment, as the case may be, of a person thereto, who shall hold office so long only as the member in whose place he is elected or appointed whose place he is elected or appointed would have held if the vacancy had not occurred.	28. (2) In the event of a vacancy occurring on account of death, resignation, disqualification or removal of a member of a District Board previous to the expiry of his term of office, the vacancy shall be filled up by the election or appointment, as the case may be, of a person thereto, who shall hold office so long only as the member in whose place he is elected or appointed would have held if the vacancy had not occurred.	The words "as soon as conveniently may be" are omitted, as unnecessary.

Nil.

29. (2) (a) The date of the first meeting of the Board after reconstitution shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner and the dates of the subsequent quarterly meetings shall be fixed at the previous meeting of the Board; but the President may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon the written request of not less than one-fourth of the members and for a date within twenty-one days from the receipt of such request, call a special meeting. When the President and Vice-President are unable or fail for any reason to call a meeting, the Deputy Commissioner may exercise the powers of a President for that purpose.

29. (2) (b) Twenty-one clear days' notice of a quarterly meeting and fourteen clear days' notice of a special meeting, specifying the time and place at which such meeting is to be held and the business to be transacted thereat, shall be circulated to the members and posted up at the District Board Office. Such notice shall include in the case of a special meeting, any motion or proposition mentioned in any written request made for such meeting.

29. (2) (c) If less than one-third of the whole number of members be present at a meeting at any time from the beginning to the end thereof, the presiding authority shall adjourn the meeting to such hour on the following or some other future day as he may reasonably fix; a notice of such adjournment shall be fixed up in the District Board Office and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting, had there been a quorum thereat, shall be brought before the adjourned meeting and may be disposed of at such meeting or at any subsequent adjournment thereof, whether a quorum be present or not.

29. (2) (f) All questions shall, *
*
* be decided by a majority of votes of the members present, *
*
* voting, *

28. (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in Sub-sections (2) and (3), it will be open to a District Board to direct that a vacancy be left unfilled until the next ordinary election, if the term of office of that vacancy would in the ordinary course of events have determined within six months of the occurrence of such vacancy.

29. (2) (e) The date of the first meeting of the Board after reconstitution shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner and the date of each subsequent quarterly meeting shall be fixed at the previous meeting of the Board, provided that the President may, for sufficient reasons after the day of the meeting to a subsequent date. The President may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon the written request of not less than one-fourth of the members and for a date within twenty-one days from the receipt of such request, call a special meeting. Such request shall specify the object for which a meeting is proposed to be called. When the President or in his absence the Vice-President, is unable or fails for any reason to call a meeting, the Deputy Commissioner may exercise the powers of a President for that purpose.

29. (2) (b) Fourteen clear days' notice of a quarterly meeting and ten clear days' notice of a special meeting, specifying the time and place at which such meeting is to be held and the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent to the members and posted up at the District Board Office. Such notice shall include in the case of a special meeting, any motion or proposition mentioned in the written request made for such meeting.

29. (2) (c) One-third of the whole number of members of the District Board shall form a quorum for transacting business at a meeting of the Board. If at the time appointed for the meeting, or within half an hour thereafter, a quorum is not present, the presiding authority shall adjourn the meeting to such hour on some future day as he may reasonably fix. He shall similarly adjourn the meeting at any time after it has begun if attention is drawn to the want of a quorum. At such adjourned meeting the business which would have been brought before the original meeting shall be transacted whether there is a quorum present or not, provided that not less than five members are present.

29. (2) (f) All questions shall, *
*
* be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and *
*
* voting, *

This is necessary in order to save the time and labour involved in an election when the period is very short.

The clause is recast to allow the President to alter the date of a meeting to a subsequent date. In practice, this is done, but there is no provision for it. It is also provided that whenever a special meeting is wanted, the objects for which the meeting is to be called should be specified.

Ten days for an ordinary and six days for a special meeting is the period now required. While this is too short, the proposed period of 21 and 14 days seems too long. Hence the change.

"Circulated" would necessitate the same paper being sent to each member, which would mean undue delay. It is changed to "sent".

It is made clear that the President may adjourn a meeting if no quorum is present at the time appointed for the meeting or within half an hour thereafter. The provision in the Bill is vague on this point. The quorum is also fixed. For an adjourned meeting no quorum is necessary, but the minimum number to transact business is fixed at 5 to prevent only two or three members disposing of what may be important matters.

Some of the members present may not choose to vote. Hence, it is necessary to add the words "and voting".

District Board Bill— *contd.*

Clauses which require amendment	Clauses as amended by the Select Committee	Reasons for the change
29. (2) (h) If the presiding authority is believed by the members present at the meeting to have any such pecuniary interest in any matter under discussion, he may, if a motion to effect be carried, be required to absent himself from the meeting during such discussion.	29. (2) (h) If the presiding authority is believed by any member present at the meeting to have any such pecuniary interest in any matter under discussion and if a motion to that effect be carried, he shall not preside at the meeting during such discussion or vote on or take part in it. Any member of the Board may be chosen or elected to preside at the meeting during the continuance of such discussion.	The clause is recast so as to permit any member present to take objection to the presiding authority on the ground of pecuniary interest in the matter under discussion. The presiding authority need not absent himself, though he cannot take part in the discussion or vote or preside. Provision is also made to choose somebody else to preside, as para (e) of the sub-clause does not provide for all cases that may arise, <i>e.g.</i>, where objection is taken to a Chairman who is selected under para (e) in the absence of the President and Vice-President.
29. (2) (k) No resolution of a District Board shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof, except by a resolution supported by not less than one fourth of the whole number of members and passed at a quarterly special meeting, whereof notice shall have been given fulfilling the requirements of clause (b) and setting forth fully the reasons in which it is proposed to modify or cancel at such meeting and the motion or proposition for the modification or cancellation of such resolution.	29. (2) (k) No resolution of a District Board shall be modified or cancelled within six months after the passing thereof, except by a resolution passed by not less than one half of the whole number of members at a quarterly or special meeting, notice whereof shall have been given fulfilling the requirements of clause (b) and setting forth fully the resolution which it is proposed to modify or cancel at such meeting and the motion or proposition for the modification or cancellation of such resolution.	A District Board meets once in three months ordinarily. As the clause stands in the Bill, a resolution at one meeting can be cancelled at the very next meeting, which is not desirable. The period is raised to six months. The other change is intended to remove any possibility of doubt and to make it clear that a resolution of the Board can be cancelled by a subsequent resolution only when it is passed by not less than half the number of members.
29. (4) A copy of every resolution passed by a District Board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the day of the meeting, be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall forward it to the Government with his remarks, if any, and the Government may pass such orders as it may think proper.	29. (4) A copy of every resolution passed by a District Board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the day of the meeting be forwarded to Government through the Deputy Commissioner and the Government may pass such orders thereon as it may think proper.	Recast so as to conform to the present practice.
29. (2) A member of a District Board may move resolutions and interpellate the President on matters connected with the administration of the Board, subject to such rules as may be made by the Board and the Government in this behalf.	30. (2) A member of a District Board may move resolutions and interpellate the President on matters connected with the administration of the Board, subject to such rules as may be made by the Board...	The last six words are struck out as unnecessary, in view of the fact that the rules made by the Board should not be inconsistent (clause 29 (1)) with those made by Government under clause 99.

31. (1) Every District Board shall appoint a Standing Committee consisting of such number of members not being more than seven and not less than five as the Board may determine.

31. (3) The President of the District Board shall be *ex-officio* member and Chairman of the Standing Committee in addition to the members appointed under sub-section (1).

32. (2) It shall be lawful to the District Board to appoint as a member of the said Committee any person of either sex who is not a member of the Board, but who may, in the opinion of the Board, possess special qualifications for serving on the Committee.

32. (3) It shall also be lawful for the District Board to appoint temporarily additional members of either sex, when or necessary, for the consideration of any particular subject or subjects.

33. (1) Every District Board may appoint a Public Health Committee consisting of such members of the Board as the Board may elect. The said members may co-opt a District Medical Officer of the District or any Medical or Sanitary Officer of the Government or a legally qualified medical Practitioner to be a member of the Committee for a period not exceeding the term of their own office.

33. The Principal Sanitary Officer and the Principal Medical Officer of the District, the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, the Veterinary Superintendent and the Assistant Veterinary Superintendent, the Live-Stock Expert, Director of Agriculture, the Deputy Director and Assistant Director of Agriculture, the Executive Engineer, the District Inspector of Schools and the Registrar and Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies shall, if they be not already members, be entitled to attend any meeting of a District Board or of any Committee thereof, and to address such Board or Committee on any matter under discussion affecting their respective departments and shall furnish their advice in such matters whenever called upon to do so.

31. (1) Every District Board shall appoint a Standing Committee consisting of the President, the Vice-President, if any, and other members of the Board. The total number of members of such Standing Committee shall not be more than seven and not less than five as the Board may determine.

31. (3) The President of the District Board and in his absence the Vice-President, shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Standing Committee.

32. (2) It shall be lawful for the District Board to appoint as members of the said Committee any persons of either sex who are not members of the Board, but who may, in the opinion of the Board, possess special qualifications for serving on the Committee. Such persons may be appointed to the said Committee either during the term of the said Board or temporarily for the consideration of a particular subject or subjects.

33. (1) Every District Board may appoint a Public Health Committee consisting of such members of the Board as the Board may elect. The District Board may co-opt, for a term not exceeding the term of office of the said Board, either the District Medical Officer of the District or any Medical or Sanitary Officer of the Government or a legally qualified Medical Practitioner to be a member of the said Committee.

33. The Principal Sanitary Officer and the Principal Medical Officer of the District, the Senior Surgeon, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Veterinary Superintendent and the Assistant Veterinary Superintendent, the Live-Stock Expert, the Director of Agriculture, the Deputy Director and Assistant Director of Agriculture, the Executive Engineer, the District Inspector of Schools and the Registrar and Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies shall, if they be not already members, be entitled to attend any meeting of a District Board or of any Committee thereof, and to address such Board or Committee on any matter under discussion affecting their respective departments and shall furnish their advice in such matters whenever called upon to do so.

The presence of the President and the Vice-President, if any, appears to be desirable, if not necessary, on the Standing Committee; and the number including them should not exceed seven. Hence the change.

This is to provide for the Vice-President stepping into the place of the President during his absence.

There is no apparent difference between sub-clauses (2) and (3) unless it be regarding their term. The two are combined into a single sub-clause, bringing out also the nature of their appointment.

Slightly recast, without altering the sense, to provide for more than one of such officers being co-opted.

Director and Assistant Director of Industries are added to the list, as the District Board may sometimes deal with matters connected with that department.

Clauses which require amendment	Clauses as amended by the Select Committee	Reasons for the change
1. No act of a District Board or of any Committee or person acting as a member or as a President, Vice-President, or Chairman shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of any defect in the appointment of such Board, Committee, President, Vice-President, Chairman or member of the ground that they or any of them were disqualified for such office, or that formal notice of the intention to hold a meeting of the Board or Committee was not duly given or by reason of such act having been done during the period of any vacancy in the office of the President, Vice-President, or member of such Board or Committee or for any other such informality. 44. Every road, building or other work constructed by a District Board from the District Fund shall be vested in the Board by which it has been constructed. Provided that such portion of a District Board road as may vest in it within the area of a Municipality shall vest in the Municipal Council of such Municipality. 45. (1) Every District Board shall, so far as the funds at its disposal will permit, but subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Government may from time to time make impose, undertake the control and administration of and be responsible for the following matters within the area subject to its authority:— (a) Construction, repair and maintenance of public roads and other means of communication which are not under the control of any other local body or of Government; (b) planting and preservation of trees on the sides of roads and on other public ground; (d) Construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water works, supply of water from them and from other sources and preservation from pollution of water for drinking and cooking purposes; (e) *	41. No act of a District Board or of any Committee or of any person acting as a member or as a President, Vice-President, or Chairman shall be deemed invalid by reason only of some invalidated defect in the appointment of such Board, Committee, President, Vice-President, Chairman or member or on the ground that they or any of them were disqualified for such office, or that formal notice of the intention to hold a meeting of the Board or Committee was not duly given or by reason of such act having been done during the period of any vacancy in the office of the President, Vice-President, or member of such Board or Committee or for any other such informality. 44. Every road, building or other work constructed by a District Board from the District Fund shall be vested in the Board by which it has been constructed. Provided that such portion of a District Board road as may vest in it within the area of a Municipality shall vest in the Municipal Council of such Municipality. 45. (1) Every District Board shall, so far as the funds at its disposal will permit, but subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Government may from time to time make impose, undertake the control and administration of and be responsible for the following matters within the area subject to its authority:— (a) Construction, repair and maintenance of public roads and other means of communication which are not under the control of any other local body or of Government; (b) planting and preservation of trees on the sides of roads and on other public ground in its control; (d) construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water works which serve more than one Village Panchayat, supply of water from them and from other sources and preservation from pollution of water for drinking and cooking purposes; (e) *	The word "mere" is struck out as unnecessary. The proviso is added in order to avoid a conflict with Section 50 of the Municipal Regulation which vests all roads within the limits of a Municipality in the Municipal Council. In the area under the control of the District Board, there may be roads, etc., which are under the control and management of Government or other local bodies. The District Board is not responsible for such roads, etc. It is only in respect of roads and public grounds under its control that a District Board can be called upon to plant and preserve trees. Upkeep of wells, tanks, etc., serving villages under different Panchayats and carrying out of measures and services affecting such villages should fall within the scope of the duties of District Boards.

(f) sanitary works and measures necessary for the health including sanitation during jattras or fairs and festivals;

(g) encouragement and development of Co-operative societies;

(h) payment of expenses of maintenance and treatment persons undergoing anti-rabic treatment subject to the local or special orders of the Government;

(i) any other local works or measures likely to promote health, safety, comfort, convenience, interest or welfare of the public.

(2) Any District Board may, at its discretion—

- (a) * * *
- (b) * * *
- (c) * * *

48. It shall be competent to the Government from time to time by notification to resume any property placed under the control of a District Board under Section 47 on such terms as the Government may determine.

49. The President of a District Board may, subject to the bye-laws made in this behalf, permit the temporary occupation or use of a road or land vested in the Board for the erection of pandals or use on the occasion of fairs and festivals, for any approved purpose.

50. Subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the Government in this behalf and to the bye-laws to be framed by a District Board, it shall be lawful for a District Board to vest in it any road vested in it shall not be used by any motor vehicle duly licensed under the provisions of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules for the time being in force) of such form, construction, weight or size or laden with such machinery or other unwieldy objects as may be deemed likely to cause injury to the roadway or to any construction thereon or risk or obstruction to other vehicles or to pedestrians, except under a license issued by the President and in accordance with the rules framed by the Government from time to time as regards speed, time, fees, mode of traction or locomotion, use of appliances for protection of the roadway, number of lights and assistants and other general precautions.

(f) measures necessary for the public health, sanitation and other local services affecting villages under different Panchayats and control of and sanitation during jattras or fairs and festivals;

Omitted

(g) payment of travelling expenses of persons undergoing anti-rabic treatment subject to the general or special orders of the Government;

(h) any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, safety, comfort, convenience, interest or welfare of the public in the District.

(2) Any District Board may, at its discretion—

- (a) * * *
- (b) * * *
- (c) * * *

(d) encourage and develop co-operative societies in the District.

48. It shall be competent to the Government from time to time by notification to resume any property placed under the control of a District Board under section 47 on such terms as the Government may determine after consultation with the Board.

49. Subject to the bye-laws made in this behalf, the President of a District Board may permit the temporary occupation or use of any road or land vested in the Board, for the erection of pandals, or for any other lawful purpose.

50. It shall be lawful for a District Board, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the Government in this behalf and to the bye-laws framed by the District Board, to notify that any road vested in it shall not be used by any vehicle (not being a motor vehicle duly licensed under the provisions of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules for the time being in force) of such form, construction, weight or size or laden with such machinery or other unwieldy objects as may be deemed likely to cause injury to the roadway or to any construction thereon or risk or obstruction to other vehicles or to pedestrians, except under a license issued by the President and in accordance with the rules framed by the Government from time to time as regards speed, time, fees, mode of traction or locomotion, use of appliances for protection of the roadway, number of lights and assistants and other general precautions.

This is transferred to discretionary duties under sub-clause (2) of the clause.

The District Boards are now paying only the travelling allowance of persons who go for treatment. Hence the change.

Vide reasons given against (d) and (f) above.

Vide reason noted against (g) in sub-clause (1) above.

It is desirable that the Board is consulted beforehand in such cases before action is taken.

Instead of enumerating the purposes for which a road or land may be given, the words "for any other lawful purpose" are substituted. "Lawful" is more correct than "approved".

Transposition of words—calls for no remarks.

Persons besides the Deputy Commissioner may issue licenses for motor vehicles. Hence the change.

District Board Bill—contd.

Clauses which require amendment	Clauses as amended by the Select Committee	Reasons for the change
1. (1) All markets, slaughterhouses and cart-stands situated and maintained out of the District Funds shall be to be public markets, public slaughterhouses and public cart-stands, respectively, and no public market shall be opened by a District Board without the previous sanction of the Government. (2) No private person shall continue to keep open a market, slaughterhouse or cart-stand lawfully established prior to the commencement of this Regulation, unless he obtains from the District Board a license in writing to do so. (3) Except as provided in sub-section (2), no person shall after the commencement of this Regulation, open or keep a private market, slaughterhouse or cart-stand. (4) No person shall sell or expose for sale any article or animal in any unlicensed private market. 6. (1) All applications for licenses and permissions under this Regulation may be disposed of by the President of the District Board; but when a license is refused, the person aggrieved by his order shall have the right of appeal to the District Board whose decision shall be final. (2) A license under this Regulation shall be granted on payment in advance of a fee at such rates as may be prescribed and it shall be lawful for the President to suspend or cancel for default of any of the conditions subject to which it was issued. (3) Whoever keeps open or uses, without a license or after the suspension of a license, any place for any purpose for which a license is required under this Regulation shall be punished with fine which may extend to 50 rupees and with imprisonment for every day on which such use is continued after the date of first conviction.	54. (1) All markets, slaughterhouses and cart-stands constituted and maintained out of the District Funds shall be deemed to be public markets, public slaughterhouses and public cart-stands, respectively, and no public market shall be opened by a District Board without the previous sanction of the Government. (2) No person shall continue to keep open a market, slaughterhouse, public cart-stand or public ferry established prior to the commencement of this Regulation, unless he obtains from the District Board a license in writing to do so. (3) Except as provided in sub-section (2), no person shall after the commencement of this Regulation, open or keep open a market, slaughterhouse, public cart-stand or public ferry. (4) No person shall sell or expose for sale any article or animal in any unlicensed market. 55. (1) All applications for licenses and permissions under this Regulation may be disposed of by the President of the District Board who may suspend or cancel a license granted for default of any of the conditions subject to which it was issued or given. When a license is granted, refused, suspended or cancelled by the President, any person aggrieved by his order shall have the right of appeal to the District Board. (2) A license under this Regulation shall be granted only on payment in advance of a fee at such rates as may be prescribed. (3) Whoever keeps open or uses, without a license or after a license is suspended or cancelled, any place for any purpose for which a license is required under this Regulation, shall be punished on conviction by a Magistrate, with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. He may also be punished with further fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees for every day on which such act is continued after the date of conviction or any subsequent date as may be fixed by the Magistrate.	(2) Public ferries should also be included in this sub-clause. So far as cart-stands and ferries go, there is no reason why they should be licensed, if they are kept for private use. When they are public and fees are charged, they should be licensed. Necessary changes have been made. The word "private" is omitted in several places as it conveys no clear meaning. The proper place for the suspension or cancellation of a license is in sub-clause (1) and not sub-clause (2); and the right of appeal should not be confined to cases where a license is refused, but should be given when a license is granted, suspended or cancelled. Sub-clauses (1) and (2) are re-cast accordingly. There may be cases where the fine inflicted may not act as a deterrent. The profits realised by continuing to use a place without a license may be more than the fine. Hence the limits of the fine are increased to Rs. 100 and Rs. 25. The Magistrate should have the discretion to allow some time to the party to discontinue using the place, in cases where it is not possible to stop the use at once.

57. (1) The District Board may, from time to time and subject to such rules as may be prescribed by Government in this behalf and the with sanction of the Government, make bye-laws and cancel or alter the same so as not to be repugnant to any law in force:—

(a) for the general or special regulation, inspection, control of musafirkhanas, travellers' bungalows, rest-houses, cart-stands, markets, slaughterhouses, hotels, bakeries, sweetmeat shops, all other places used for the sale of articles intended for human food or drink, all places used by or for animals which are for sale or for hire or the produce of which is sold, and the places used for the purposes specified in Schedule II for regulating the conduct of business in any of the places aforesaid so as to secure cleanliness therein and the wholesomeness of the articles prepared, kept or sold or to minimise any injurious, offensive or dangerous effects arising or likely to arise therefrom;

57. (1) (b) (ii) for empowering the President or any person authorised by him to enter and inspect any building or land and to require that it shall be kept in a proper state for sanitary reasons;

57. (1) (c) (iii) for setting apart, with the consent of the owner in the case of private sources of water-supply and of the Government in the case of those under the control of the Government, for a specified purpose, springs, tanks, wells, water courses and other places and prohibiting the use of such places for any other purpose or purposes;

57. (1) (e) (i) for prohibiting the use of any source of water-supply, whether private or public, during epidemics;

57. (1) (e) (ii) providing for the inspection of persons travelling by railway or otherwise, and the segregation in hospital, temporary accommodation or otherwise of persons suspected of being infected with any epidemic disease, or for such other measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof;

57. (1) (e) (iv) for empowering the President or any person duly appointed by him to enter into any building or premises in which any dangerous infectious disease is reported or suspected to exist, to require the owner or occupier of

(a) for the general or special regulation, inspection, control of musafirkhanas, travellers' bungalows, rest-houses, cart-stands, markets, slaughterhouses, hotels, bakeries, sweetmeat shops, all other places used for the sale of articles intended for human food or drink, all places used for animals which are for sale or hire or the produce of which is sold and all places used for the purposes specified in Schedule II, and for regulating the conduct of business in any of the places aforesaid so as to secure cleanliness therein and the wholesomeness of the articles prepared, kept or sold or to minimise any injurious, offensive or dangerous effects arising or likely to arise therefrom;

57. (1) (b) (ii) for empowering the President or any person authorised by the Board to enter and inspect any building or land and to require that it shall be kept in a sanitary condition;

57. (1) (c) (iii) for setting apart, with the consent of the owner in the case of private sources of water-supply and of the Government in the case of those under the control of the Government, for a specified purpose, springs, tanks, wells, water courses and other places and prohibiting their use for any other purpose or purposes;

57. (1) (e) (i) for prohibiting the use of any source of water-supply, whether private or public, during epidemics;

57. (1) (e) (ii) providing for the inspection of persons travelling by railway or otherwise, and the segregation in a hospital or any other place set apart for the purpose, of persons suspected of being infected with any epidemic disease, or for such other measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof;

57. (1) (e) (iv) for empowering the President or any person duly appointed by the Board to enter into any building or premises in which any dangerous infectious disease is reported or suspected to exist, to require the owner or occupier of such

The necessary formalities such as notice, publication of bye-laws, etc., to be observed before framing of bye-laws have not been indicated. This omission is rectified by giving power to Government to frame rules in this behalf.

Verbal changes calling for no remarks.

The Board should have the power to authorise any person to enter and inspect, and not the President. The other change is merely verbal.

Verbal change calling for no remarks.

Calls for no remarks.

Verbal changes to make the meaning clear.

The Board should have the power and not the President.

District Board Bill—contd.

Clauses which require amendment	Clauses as amended by the Select Committee	Reasons for the change
building or premises to cleanse or disinfect the same or, immediate action is necessary, to have such building or premises cleansed or disinfected and to recover the whole or part of the expenses so incurred from such owner or proprietor to remit the same in deserving cases; 57. (1) (e) (v) for requiring that articles of clothing or bedding or other articles exposed to infection from dangerous infectious diseases be washed or disinfected at places notified by the District Board; and for destroying such articles likely to retain infection and paying compensation for articles so destroyed; 57. (1) (f) for regulating the use of public roads and the traffic thereon; and for securing cleanliness, safety and order in respect of the same; 57. (1) (g) for defining the conditions on or subject to which and the circumstances in which and the areas or localities in respect of which any licenses or permissions under this Regulation may be granted, refused, suspended or withdrawn and fixing the fees payable in respect of licenses or permissions the rents, fees and other charges to be levied for the use of the places specified in clause (a) or other property belonging to the District Board; 57. (1) (h) for providing for— (i) the establishment of public ferries and their management; (ii) the issue of permissions for plying ferry boats, the conditions on or subject to which such permission may be granted and the fees payable in respect of such permissions; (iii) the rates of fees that may be levied on passengers, vehicles, animals, goods or the loads that may be carried in any public ferry or boat; (iv) the safe, speedy, and convenient carriage and landing of passengers and property; (v) the maintenance of ferry boats in good order and the employment of competent men for working them; (vi) the inspection of the ferries and the ferry boats; and	building or premises to cleanse or disinfect the same or where immediate action is necessary, to have such building or premises cleansed or disinfected and to recover the whole or any part of the expenses so incurred from such owner or occupier or to remit the same in deserving cases; 57. (1) (e) (v) for requiring that articles of clothing or bedding or other articles exposed to infection from dangerous infectious diseases be washed or disinfected at places notified by the District Board; and for destroying such articles as are likely to retain infection and paying compensation for articles so destroyed; 57. (1) (f) for regulating the use of public roads and the traffic thereon; for the temporary occupation or use of public roads and lands vested in the Board; and for securing cleanliness, safety and order in respect of the same; 57. (1) (g) for defining the conditions on or subject to which and the circumstances in which and the areas or localities in respect of which any license or permission under this Regulation may be granted, refused, suspended or withdrawn and fixing the fees payable in respect of such permission and the rents, fees and other charges to be levied for the use of any of the places specified in clause (a) or other property belonging to the District Board; 57. (1) (h) for providing for— (i) the establishment of public ferries and their management; (ii) the issue of permission for plying ferry boats, the conditions on or subject to which such permission may be granted the fees payable in respect of such permission; (iii) the rates of fees that may be levied on passengers, vehicles, animals, goods or the loads that may be carried in any public ferry or boat; (iv) the safe, speedy, and convenient carriage and landing of passengers and property; (v) the maintenance of ferry boats in good order and the employment of competent men for working them; (vi) the inspection of the ferries and the ferry boats;	Verbal change. Verbal change. There is no power to make bye-laws for the temporary occupation or use of roads and lands vested in the Board under clause 51. This is rectified. Verbal changes. "Licenses" are omitted as fees for licenses are already prescribed under clause 56. Verbal changes.

(vii) otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by farmers and ferry-men and other persons employed at a public ferry; and

57. (1) (i) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation.

57. (2) Any person infringing any bye-laws made under this Regulation shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence, and in case of a continuing offence with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees for each day after written notice of the offence by the District Board.

58. A District Board or any Officer or Committee of the Board authorised by the Board may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalty, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Regulation, or of any bye-law thereunder, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the District Fund.

60. (c) Compound any offence against this Regulation or against any bye-law made thereunder.

62. (2) It shall be lawful for a District Board to deposit interest with the Mysore Government Savings Bank or in the sanction of the Government in any Bank in Mysore, any surplus funds in its hands which may not be required for current charges and with the like sanction invest such funds in securities of the Government of India or of the Government of Mysore or such other securities as the Government may, from time to time, approve in this behalf, and vary such investment with like sanction or dispose of such securities with like sanction.

65. Expenditure by a District Board out of the District Fund shall, save as otherwise provided by this Regulation, be made within the area subject to its authority only, but may, with the sanction of the Government, be made outside that area for any of the purposes mentioned in this Regulation.

(viii) otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by farmers and ferry-men and other persons employed at a public ferry; and

57. (1) (i) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation.

57. (2) Any person infringing any bye-laws made under this Regulation shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence, and in case of a continuing offence with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees for each day after written notice of the offence by the District Board.

58. A District Board or any Officer or Committee of the Board authorised by the Board may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalty, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Regulation, or of any bye-law thereunder, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the District Fund.

60. (1) (c) Compound any offence against this Regulation or any bye-law made thereunder which under any enactment for the time being in force, may lawfully be compounded.

60. (2) Sums paid by way of composition under this section shall be credited to the District fund.

62. (2) It shall be lawful for a District Board to deposit interest with the Mysore Government Savings Bank or with the sanction of the Government in any Bank in Mysore, any surplus funds in its hands which may not be required for current charges and with the like sanction invest such funds in securities of the Government of India or of the Government of Mysore or such other securities as the Government may, from time to time, approve in this behalf, and vary such investment or dispose of such securities with the like sanction.

65. Expenditure by a District Board out of the District Fund shall, save as otherwise provided by this Regulation, be made within the area subject to its authority only, but may, with the sanction of the Government, be made outside that area for any of the purposes mentioned in this Regulation.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require the

A general power to make bye-laws is necessary. Hence the addition. This is another omission in clause 57 which is rectified. Otherwise bye-laws may be infringed with impunity.

Any Officer or Committee empowered by the Board may be authorised to order prosecution. It will be inconvenient in practice otherwise.

Certain offences may not be compoundable. Hence the addition. Calls for no remarks.

The words "with like sanction" are omitted as redundant.

District Boards Bill—contd.

Clauses which require amendment	Clauses as amended by the Select Committee	Reasons for the change
But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require special sanction of the Government for payment of the following charges:— (a) for audit of accounts of the District Boards; (b) for maintenance and treatment of persons undergoing anti-rabic treatment at rates approved by the Government; (c) for other charges expressly required or authorised incurred from the District Fund by any law in force or order made by the Government. 66. (4) Exemptions from payment of tolls shall be regulated by the rules to be prescribed by the Government in this behalf. 66. (5) No more than one payment of toll shall be demanded at any toll gate, station or bridge in respect of any carts, carriages, vehicles or animals in any one period of 24 hours counted from sunrise provided that when toll has been paid at any toll gate, station or bridge in respect of any carts, carriages, vehicles or animals not laden or ridden, the difference between such tolls and the tolls payable in respect of such carts, carriages, vehicles or animals laden or ridden shall be payable if such carts, carriages, vehicles or animals again pass through such toll gate, station or bridge, laden or ridden within such period. 66. (8) Whoever not being duly authorised to collect levies or demands any toll on any public road or bridge, or who- ever duly authorised to collect tolls, demands or levies more than the rates authorised, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200 or to simple or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding six calendar months. 66. (9) In the case of the non-payment of any toll on and, the person duly authorised to collect the same may seize any of the carts, carriages, vehicles or animals on which chargeable or any part of their burden of sufficient value to defray the toll.	special sanction of the Government for payment of the following charges:— (a) for audit of accounts of the District Boards; (b) for the payment of travelling allowances of persons under going anti-rabic treatment at rates approved by the Government; (c) for other charges expressly required or authorised to be incurred from the District Fund by any law in force or order made by the Government in conformity with the provisions of this Regulation. 66. (5) Exemptions from payment of tolls shall be regulated by the rules prescribed by the Government in this behalf. 66. (5) No more than one payment of toll shall be demanded at any toll gate, station or bridge in the District in respect of any carts, carriages, vehicles or animals in any one period of 24 hours counted from sunrise to sunrise provided that when toll has been paid at any toll gate, station or bridge in respect of any carts, carriages, vehicles or animals not laden or ridden, the difference between such tolls and the tolls payable in respect of such carts, carriages, vehicles or animals laden or ridden shall be payable if such carts, carriages, vehicles or animals again pass through such toll gate, station or bridge, laden or ridden within such period. 66. (8) Whoever not being duly authorised to collect tolls levies or demands any toll on any public road or bridge or who- ever duly authorised to collect tolls, demands or levies more than the rates authorised, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200 or to simple or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding six months. 66. (9) If a person refuses to pay any toll on demand and passes through a toll-gate or station, the person duly authorised to collect the same may seize any of the carts, carriages, vehicles or animals on which it is chargeable or any part of their burden of sufficient value to defray the toll.	District Boards pay only the travelling allowance and now hence the change. The last eight words are added to safeguard the interests of the Boards. Expenses which are not contemplated by the Regulation may otherwise fall on them. No remarks. Exemption from payment of toll a second time within 24 hours should be confined to the District in which the first payment has been made. "unridden" is wrong. It should be "ridden". The insertion of the word "levies" after "demands" appears to be necessary to cover all cases. "Months" means "Calendar months" as defined in the General clauses Regulation. Hence the word "calendar" is omitted. By the charge it is made clear that it is only after a person passes through a toll gate, etc., that his goods, etc., can be seized and not merely on his refusing to pay.

66. The District Board may levy with the previous sanction of the Government and subject to such rules as may be framed by the Government in this behalf, a railway cess not exceeding six pies in the rupee on all items of revenue on which local cess is levied to be utilised solely in the construction of tramways and railways.	68. The District Board may levy with the previous sanction of the Government and subject to such rules as may be framed by the Government in this behalf, a railway cess not exceeding six pies in the rupee on all items of revenue on which local cess is levied to be utilised solely in the construction of tramways and railways or for guaranteeing the payment of interest on capital expended on any railway, tramway or other works which may directly improve the means of communications within the District or between the District and other Districts.	Power of District Board to levy Railway cess.	The addition is necessary. The District Board may not be in a position to take up the work itself. In such cases it may guarantee out of the cess the interest on capital to Government or any Company offering to construct a line.
70. Subject to the bye-laws made in this behalf, a District Board may charge fees for permissions issued under this Regulation and levy rents and fees for the occupation or use of any road, land or other property placed under its control or vested in it or maintained out of the District Fund.	70. Subject to the bye-laws made in this behalf, a District Board may charge fees for any permission issued under this Regulation and levy rents and fees for the occupation or use of any road, land or other property placed under its control or vested in it or maintained out of the District Fund.	District Board Fees.	No remarks.
71. The local cess, the railway cess and the education cess shall be adjusted or collected by the Departmental Government Officers or establishments concerned along with the principal items of revenue on which the cess is leviable. All other items of revenue shall be collected by such agency as the District Board appoints in this behalf with the approval of Government, provided that it shall be lawful for a District Board to lease the right to levy tolls or any fee that may be imposed under this Regulation by public auction, subject to the rules prescribed, and the amount due under such lease shall be recoverable in the manner provided under Chapter VII.	71. The local cess, the railway cess and the education cess shall be collected by the Departmental Government Officers or establishments concerned along with the principal items of revenue on which the cess is leviable. All other items of revenue shall be collected by such agency as the District Board appoints in this behalf with the approval of Government, provided that it shall be lawful for a District Board to lease the right to levy tolls or any fee that may be imposed under this Regulation by public auction, subject to the rules prescribed, and the amount due under such lease shall be recoverable in the manner provided under Chapter VII.	Agency for Collection.	The word "adjusted" is not necessary. It is omitted.
72. It shall be lawful for a District Board, with the previous sanction of Government and subject to the conditions imposed by it, from time to time, to raise loans for constructing a railway or tramway or for the execution of any work or for the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of this Regulation and to form a sinking fund for the repayment of such loans.	72. It shall be lawful for a District Board, with the previous sanction of Government and subject to the conditions imposed by it, from time to time, to raise loans for constructing a Railway or tramway or for the execution of any work or for the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of this Regulation and to form a sinking fund for the repayment of such loans.	Board may raise loans and may form a sinking fund.	As sanction of Government is obtained previously for any work, the use of the word "approved" in connection with the work to be undertaken is not necessary.
73. Subject to the rules that may be made by the Government from time to time, a District Board may grant loans from the District Fund to encourage local arts and industries and to recover the same in the manner provided in Chapter VII.	73. Subject to the rules that may be made by the Government from time to time, a District Board may grant loans from the District Fund to encourage local arts and industries and recover the same in the manner provided in Chapter VII.	Grant of loans to encourage local arts and industries.	No remarks.
74. (1) Subject to the previous sanction of the Government, a District Board may make grants-in-aid to any medical, educational or charitable institutions or any other institution of public utility, within or without the area under its authority, whether it be under public or private management.	74. (1) Subject to the previous sanction of the Government, a District Board may make grants-in-aid to any medical, educational or charitable institutions or any other institution of public utility, within or without the area under its authority, whether it be under public or private management.	Contributions to expenditure incurred by the Government or other local authorities and power to make grants-in-aid.	Charitable institutions and other institutions of public utility are also included.

District Boards Bill—contd.

Clauses which require amendment	Clauses as amended by the Select Committee	Reasons for the change
74. (2) The Government may require a District Board to contribute towards the expenditure incurred by it or any other District Board, Municipal Council or Village Panchayet, or any of the purposes authorised by or under the provisions of this Regulation if such expenditure is such as to benefit the inhabitants of the area under the authority of such District Board.	74. (2) The Government may require a District Board to contribute towards the expenditure incurred by it for any of the purposes authorised by or under the provisions of this Regulation if such expenditure is such, as to benefit the inhabitants of the area under the authority of such District Board.	As the expenditure is incurred under the orders of Government, it is unnecessary to mention the various agents that may be employed for incurring the expenditure or carrying out the work.
75. When a District Board has entered into any arrangement or made any promise, purporting to bind itself or its successors for a term of years or for an unlimited period, or to continue to any institution a yearly contribution from its property or from the District Fund, it shall be lawful for the District Board or its successors with the sanction of Government, to cancel such arrangement or promise or to discontinue or to diminish such contribution, provided that it shall have given at least six months' notice of its intention so to do to the manager or managers of such institution.	75. When a District Board has entered into any arrangement or made any promise, purporting to bind itself or its successors for a term of years or for an unlimited period, to be binding permanently or for a term of years, to continue to any institution a yearly contribution from its property or from the District Fund, it shall be lawful for the District Board or its successors with the sanction of Government, to cancel such arrangement or promise or to discontinue or to diminish such contribution, provided that it shall have given at least one year's notice of its intention so to do to the manager or managers of such institution.	The period of notice is raised to one year so that the institution, which may have committed itself to expenditure in expectation of the continuance of the grant from the District Board may have sufficient time to readjust its finances.
76. (3) The District Board shall, on or before the prescribed day, cause a copy of the estimate as approved by it to be sent to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall submit the same to the Government with his remarks, if any, and it shall be competent to the Government to sanction the estimate with such modification, if any, as it deems fit.	76. (3) The District Board shall, on or before the prescribed day, cause a copy of the estimate as approved by it to be sent to Government through the Deputy Commissioner who shall forward a copy of his remarks, if any, to the District Board and it shall be competent to the Government to sanction the estimate with such modification, if any, as it deems fit.	This is in consonance with the changes made before. A copy of the remarks should be sent to the Board, in order that the Board may answer any points raised by the Deputy Commissioner, before final orders are passed by Government.
Provided that the District Board may sanction transfer of funds from one major or minor head in the budget to any major or minor head by a re-appropriation of an allotment sanctioned in the budget.	(4) The District Board may sanction transfer of funds from one major or minor head in the budget to any major or minor head by a re-appropriation of an allotment sanctioned in the budget.	This is not a proviso. It is made a sub-clause.
Nil	(5) No expenditure which is not provided for in the estimate as approved or modified by the Government shall be incurred during the year to which the estimate relates, without the previous sanction of the Government obtained on one or more supplemental estimates.	The addition is obviously necessary.
77. Accounts of all the receipts and expenditure of every District Board shall be made up to the last day of every official year, in such form as the Government from time to time prescribes, and shall be examined and audited as soon as may be, after the end of each official year by such persons as the Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.	77. Accounts of all the receipts and expenditure of every District Board shall be made up to the last day of every official year, in such form as the Government may from time to time prescribe, and shall be examined and audited as soon as may be, after the end of each official year by such persons as the Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.	Verbal changes calling for no remarks.

79. An abstract of every annual account of a District Board, showing its income under each head of receipts, the charges for establishment, the works undertaken, the sums expended on each work and the balance, if any, of the fund remaining unspent, shall be prepared by the District Board and submitted to the Government.

80. (1) When any sum not being a toll payable on demand—

(b) which is claimable as a fee, cess or other due under this Regulation or any rule or bye-law thereunder, shall have become due and remain unpaid ten days after the same is due, the President of the District Board or some person duly authorised by the President in writing in this behalf may serve upon the person or persons liable to pay such sum, a notice in writing in a form to be prescribed by the rules framed in this behalf.

82. The President or other person duly authorised as aforesaid shall make an inventory of the property distrained and if the amount due is not paid within fifteen days after distraint, the property may be sold.

NIL.

87. (1) Any District Board may, with the sanction of the Government, appoint a Chief Officer and a Health Officer and an Engineer or any one or more of such officers or appoint one person, whether temporarily, or permanently, to discharge the duties of any two or of all such officers and pay such salaries to them as the Government having regard to the financial condition of the District Board may direct.

79. An abstract of every annual account of a District Board, showing its income under each head of receipts, the charges for establishment, the works undertaken, the sums expended on each work and its assets and liabilities shall be prepared by the District Board and submitted to the Government.

80. (1) When any sum not being a toll payable on demand—

(b) which is claimable as a fee, cess or other due under this Regulation or any rule or bye-law thereunder, shall have become payable and remain unpaid ten days after the same is due, the President of the District Board or some person duly authorised by the President in writing in this behalf, may serve upon the person or persons liable to pay such sum, a notice in writing in a form to be prescribed by the rules framed in this behalf.

82. The President or other person duly authorised as aforesaid shall make an inventory of the property distrained, a copy of which shall, on demand, be delivered to the defaulter or any person on his behalf, and if the amount due is not paid within fifteen days after distraint, the property may be sold.

84. (5) If any claim shall be set up by a third person to movable property distrained under the provisions of this chapter, the President shall admit or reject the claim on a summary enquiry held after reasonable notice. If the claim be admitted wholly or partly, the property shall be dealt with accordingly. Except in so far as it is admitted, the property shall be sold and the title of the purchaser shall be good for all purposes, and the proceeds shall be disposable as hereinbefore directed.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to bar the claimant or any person having any interest in the property distrained, from seeking relief in a Civil Court having jurisdiction.

87. (1) Any District Board may, with the sanction of the Government, appoint a Chief Officer, a Health Officer and an Engineer or any one or more of such officers, or appoint one person, whether temporarily or permanently, to discharge the duties of any two or of all such officers and pay such salaries to him or them as the Government having regard to the financial condition of the District Board may direct.

The change is intended to include the assets and liabilities of the Board, in the abstract to be sent up to Government.

'Payable' is a better word than 'due' in this clause, because of the use of the word 'due' already in the clause.

There should be provision for a copy of the list of properties distrained being given to the party or his agent, to prevent risk of fraud, etc. These is such a provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Provision for the entertainment of claims against properties distrained is inserted on the analogy of Section 192 of the Land Revenue Code.

The party's right of suit in a Civil Court is not to be affected.

Verbal changes calling for no remarks.

District Boards Bill--contd.

Clauses of the Bill which require amendment	Clauses as amended by the Select Committee	Reasons for the change
(2) No such officer shall be removable from office except with the previous sanction of the Government. (5) The Chief Officer may, with the permission of the President, or in virtue of a resolution passed in this behalf at any meeting of the District Board or of any Committee, make an explanation in regard to any subject under discussion at such meeting, but shall not vote upon or make any proposition at such meeting. 90. The Government may, by order in writing amend any proceedings or resolution of a District Board which it considers to be wrong or not in conformity with law and the rules or bye-laws in force thereunder and may do all things necessary to secure such conformity. 91. The Deputy Commissioner of a District shall have power— (a) to inspect the office of any District Board, (b) to call for records of any District Board either on his own motion or on the application of an aggrieved party and to submit the same with his opinion to the Government for such orders as it may deem fit to pass, if he is satisfied that the order or proceedings of the District Board or its executive is wrong or contrary to law. 92. (1) The Deputy Commissioner of District shall have power to supervise the proceedings of the District Board on the several Committees in the District, and in the exercise of that power may (among other things)— (b) call for and inspect any document which may be, for the purposes of this Regulation, in the possession, or under the control, of the District Board or a Committee; and	(2) Subject to such rules, if any, as may be framed by the Government from time to time, all such officers of the District Board shall be subordinate to the District Board. No such officer shall be removable from office except with the previous sanction of the Government. (5) The Chief Officer may, with the permission of the President, or in virtue of a resolution passed in this behalf at any meeting of the District Board or of any Committee, make an explanation in regard to any subject under discussion at such meeting, but shall not vote upon or move any proposition at such meeting. 90. The Government may, by order in writing, amend any proceedings or resolution of a District Board which it considers to amend to be not in conformity with the provisions of this Regulation and the rules or bye-laws in force thereunder and may do all things necessary to secure such conformity. 91. Subject to such rules as the Government may frame from time to time in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioner of a District shall have power— (a) to inspect the office of the District Board or Boards in the District. (b) to call for records of the District Board or Boards in the District either on his own motion or on the application of an aggrieved party and to submit the same with his opinion to the Government for such orders as it may deem fit to pass, if he is satisfied that the order or proceedings of the District Board or its executive is wrong or contrary to law. 92. (1) The Deputy Commissioner of the District shall have power to supervise the proceedings of the District Board and of the several Committees in the District, and in the exercise of that power may (among other things)— (b) call for and inspect, for the purposes of this Regulation, any document which may be in the possession, or under the control, of the District Board or a Committee; and	It is made clear that officers appointed under sub-section (1) are subordinate to the District Board. Calls for no remarks. The words "wrong or" are omitted as the rest of the sentence is clear enough. Government should frame suitable rules for inspection by Deputy Commissioners and it is made clear that a Deputy Commissioner has power to inspect only the Board or Boards in his District. Verbal changes calling for no remarks. Recast so as to restrict the power of the Deputy Commissioner to call for documents only when they are to be inspected for the purposes of this Regulation.

under the order, with a statement of the reasons for making it, and it shall be in the discretion of the Government, after affording the Board reasonable opportunities for stating its case, to rescind the order or to direct that it continue in force, with or without modification permanently or for such period as it thinks fit.

94. (1) In cases of emergency, the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act, which a District Board is empowered to execute or do under sub-section (1) of section 45 and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute, or to do it, shall be forthwith paid by the District Board.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Government every case in which he exercises the powers given to him by this section.

97. If any dispute for the decision of which this Regulation does not otherwise provide arises between two or more District Boards or between a District Board and one or more Municipal Councils, the matter shall be referred to the Government whose decision shall be final and binding.

Clause 103—Proviso.

Provided that no person shall be convicted under this section by reason only of such person,

(a) having a share in any Joint Stock Company or a share or interest in any society registered or deemed to be registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation which shall contract with or be employed by or on behalf of the District Board, or

105. No action shall be brought against any District Board or any of its officers or any person acting under its direction, for anything done or purporting to be done under this Regulation, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Board or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly noting the cause of action and the name and the place of abode of the intended plaintiff.

93. (4) When a Deputy Commissioner makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward to the Government a copy of the order, with a statement of the reasons for making it, and it shall be in the discretion of the Government, after affording the Board reasonable opportunities for stating its case, to rescind the order or to direct that it continue in force, with or without modification permanently or for such period as it thinks fit.

94. (1) In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act, which a District Board is empowered to execute or do under sub-section (1) of section 45 and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute, or to do it, shall be forthwith paid by the District Board.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Government every case in which he exercises the powers given to him by this section, and on receiving such report the Government may pass such orders as it deems fit.

97. If any dispute for the decision of which this Regulation does not otherwise provide, arises between two or more District Boards or between a District Board and one or more Municipal Councils, the matter shall be referred to the Government whose decision shall be final.

Clause 103—Proviso.

Provided that no person shall be convicted under this section by reason only of such person,

(a) having a share in any Joint Stock Company or a share or interest in any literary association registered under the Societies Registration Regulation, 1904, or in any society registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation which shall contract with or be employed by or on behalf of the District Board, or

105. No action shall be brought against any District Board or any of its officers or any person acting under its direction, for anything done or purporting to be done under this Regulation, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Board or at the place of abode of such person; such notice shall state the cause of action, the relief sought, the amount of compensation, if any, claimed and the name and the place of abode of the intended plaintiff; provided that in suits for the recovery of immovable property or for a declaration of title thereto, details regarding the relief sought need not be given.

Provision is made for ascertaining the views of the Board before passing orders.

The extraordinary powers of the Deputy Commissioner are restricted to such works and acts as fall under the obligatory duties of the Board.

The addition calls for no remarks.

The last two words of the clause are omitted as unnecessary.

Vide clause 11 for the reason.

Notice of one month is not sufficient to come to a decision as to whether the suit may be compromised or defended. The period is enhanced to two months.

Details as regards relief sought, amount claimed, etc., should find a place in the notice for the information of the Board. When the suit is for recovery of immovable property or for a declaration of title thereto, these details are not necessary.

(ii) is a Kadiam tenant paying an annual rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum on account of land held by him in the constituency to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied; or *

(iii) pays annually a tax on buildings or shops of not less than Rs. 5 in the constituency, or *

(vii) pays income-tax to the Government and resides in the constituency.

SCHEDULE II.

Purposes for which premises may not be used without a license.

(See Section 55)

(b) as a hotel, bakery, sweetmeat shop or for the sale of articles intended for human food or drink;

(c) for any of the purposes mentioned hereunder—

(3) for sorting hides, horns or skins ... *

SCHEDULE III.

Maximum rates of tolls.
(See Section 66)

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. On every motor car ... *	...	1	0 0

(ii) is a Kadiam tenant assessed to an annual rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum on account of land held by him in the constituency to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied; or *

(iii) is assessed to an annual tax on buildings or shops of not less than Rs. 5 in the constituency, or *

(vii) is assessed to income-tax to the Government and resides in the constituency.

SCHEDULE II.

Purposes for which premises may not be used without a license.

(See Section 55)

(b) as a dairy, hotel, restaurant, eating-house, coffee-house, sweetmeat shop, bakery, boarding house or lodging house (other than a students' hostel under public or recognised control), or for manufacturing ice or aerated waters;

(c) for any of the purposes mentioned hereunder —

(3) for storing hides, horns, skins or organic manure ... *

SCHEDULE III.

Maximum rates of tolls.
(See Section 66)

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. On every motor bus as defined in the Motor Vehicle Rules.	2	0	0
2. On every motor car ... *	...	1	0 0

Payment should not be the criterion. If a man is assessed to not less than Rs. 25 he should be eligible. This is in accordance with the resolution accepted by the Government.

Do do.

Do do.

It is desirable to specify the cases in which a license is necessary.

'sorting' is a mistake for 'storing'. Organic manure is added to the list.

The maximum rate of toll in the case of motor busses is inserted.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, BANGALORE.

Notification No. 3403, dated 12th December 1925.

Under Rule 49 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following Report of the Select Committee on the Mysore Village Panchayet Bill is published for general information with the portions of the Bill as amended by them.

By Order,
R. RANGA RAO,
*Secretary,
Mysore Legislative Council.*

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER
THE MYSORE VILLAGE PANCHAYET BILL.

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Village Panchayet Bill, met and considered the Bill at 4 sittings. The clauses in the Bill which in our opinion require changes, the amendments proposed by us and the reasons therefor are noted below. We recommend that the Bill as amended by us may be passed by the Council.

(SD.) M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.

" B. NAGAPPA.
" C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.
" S. HIRIANNAIYA.
" D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.
" K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.
" H. CHENNAIYA.
" MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN.
" K. MATTHAN.
" K. CHANDY (*Chairman*).